

SIGNALLING BETWEEN ATM AND LOCAL AREA NETWORKS

The present invention relates to a method for setting up or releasing a connection between a first terminal connected to a local area network and a second terminal connected to an asynchronous time division multiplexing network, hereafter abbreviated by and referred to as ATM-network, both
5 networks being intercoupled by means of a network termination apparatus, as is further described in the non-characteristic part of claims 1,2 and 8, whereby these respective claims refer to the method either being initiated from the network termination apparatus, or from a terminal connected to the local area network or
10 the ATM network.

The present invention also relates to a first terminal for being connected to a local area network as is described by the non-characteristic part of claim 13, to a predetermined terminal for being connected to a local area network as is referred to by the non-characteristic part of claim 14 and to a
15 network termination apparatus for being coupled between this ATM network and this local area network, as is further described in the non-characteristic part of claims 23 and 26, for realising the respective above mentioned variants of the method.

Such a method, as well as such a network termination apparatus, are already known in the art, e.g. from the "US patent NR 5528590: ATM-UNI-LAN
20 Communication method and apparatus". Therein, a method of communication between an ATM-UNI ATM network and a local area network, abbreviated by LAN, is presented, whereby in case of data transmission from the LAN side towards the ATM-UNI, reference is made in column 1, line 35 to a connection
25 request generated upon arrival of a data frame from a LAN terminal, requesting a controller within a communication apparatus for a connection. This prior art communication apparatus corresponds to the network termination apparatus referred to in the introductory part of claims 1,2,8,13,14 and 23 and 26 of this invention. Although not explicitly mentioned in the prior art document, this
30 connection request is generated within the communication apparatus, since it is based upon incoming data frames transmitted from a LAN terminal to that

communication apparatus. For prior art connections to be set up from a terminal connected to the ATM network to a terminal connected to the LAN network, in the prior art document a call set-up request from the ATM-UNI network is transmitted towards this communication apparatus and as well applied to the controller of this communication apparatus as is mentioned in column 1, lines 41-42. The prior art communication apparatus, includes, besides the controller, also a control unit, which operate in association with each other, to perform call processing, as stated in column 5, lines 55-60. This means that they perform the necessary signalling function for setting up the connection with the terminal connected to the ATM network. In either case, for connections to be set up from the LAN side towards the ATM or vice-versa, the prior art communication apparatus, corresponding to the network termination apparatus referenced to in the introductory part of claims 1,2,8,13,14, 23 and 26, thus needs to include the necessary processing devices for terminating an ATM signalling protocol. Similarly, for releasing a connection between a terminal connected to the LAN network and a terminal connected to the ATM network, the communication apparatus of the prior art, corresponding to the network termination apparatus, also needs to perform the ATM signalling protocol for releasing this connection.

Since such a network termination apparatus is physically located at the customer's premise, cost and maintenance are important, which in case of the prior art solution, might become an issue. Therefore a method is needed whereby the complexity and consequently the cost and maintenance cost, of the network termination apparatus is reduced.

An object of the present invention is therefore to provide a method for setting up or respectively releasing a connection between a terminal connected to one network type, local area or ATM, and another terminal connected to the other network type, as well as a network termination apparatus intercoupling both networks, of the above known type, but whereby the complexity of this network termination apparatus is significantly reduced with respect to the prior art solution.

According to the invention, this object is achieved due to the fact that said method is further realised as is described in the characteristic parts of respective claims 1,2 and 8, that a predetermined terminal coupled to said local area network, is further adapted in accordance to claim 14, that the network
5 termination apparatus is further adapted in accordance to claims 23 and 26 and that, for the method initiated from the local area network side as is described in claim 2, a first terminal coupled to said local area network is further adapted in accordance to claim 13.

In this way, a connection set-up request message or a connection
10 release request message, generated by said network termination apparatus for requesting to set up or to release a connection between a first terminal connected to the local area network and a second terminal connected to the ATM network, is now no longer directed towards a controller within the network termination
15 apparatus, but towards a predetermined terminal, connected to the local area network and which is adapted to terminate an ATM signalling protocol, as is explained in claims 1 and 23. As a result, the complexity and consequently, the cost of the network termination apparatus is significantly reduced.

In a variant of the method, the first terminal is itself adapted to generate this request for setting up or for releasing this connection, and to
20 transmit its own generated LAN connection set-up or release request message towards said predetermined terminal, as is explained in claims 2 and 13. Again in this case the network termination apparatus can be kept simple.

Similarly, signalling protocol messages, transmitted from the ATM network for setting up or releasing a connection between a second terminal
25 connected to the ATM network and a first terminal connected to the local area network, are no longer terminated within the network termination apparatus, but are merely converted in this apparatus into corresponding local area network messages which are then consecutively transferred towards the predetermined terminal connected to the local area network, adapted for terminating the same
30 ATM signalling protocol, as is explained in method claim 8 and network termination arrangement claim 26. Upon receipt of these local area network

messages consisting of converted ATM signalling protocol messages, this predetermined terminal will in its turn send adequate ATM messages for performing the signalling protocol, back to the network termination apparatus.

5 In each case, the ATM signalling protocol termination is performed in this predetermined terminal at the local area network side, as is stated in claim 14, thereby omitting the necessary processing devices for terminating an ATM signalling protocol in the network termination apparatus, thus seriously reducing the complexity of this apparatus, and consequently the cost and maintenance of it. A second conversion means for converting back and forth between ATM
10 messages and local area network message, and for distinguishing between incoming ATM messages these ATM messages pertaining to an ATM signalling protocol, was already included and described in the prior art network adaptation apparatus. Therefore an extra functionality required in the network adaptation apparatus with respect to the prior art, is the conversion of these distinguished
15 ATM signalling protocol messages into corresponding local area network messages, for further transmission towards the predetermined terminal, as is stated by claim 26. This added functional step hardly requires extra hardware or processing power. In case the request is generated in the network termination apparatus itself, as was the case in the prior art arrangement, this request is now
20 to be generated as a local area network message, and to be directed towards the predetermined terminal, in stead of internally being handled within the network termination apparatus. This is explained in claim 23, these steps again requiring little additional hardware or processing power.

On the other hand, a predetermined terminal connected to the local
25 area network, needs to be equipped for performing the ATM signalling protocol termination, as stated by claim 14. Since however, at the time of the invention, the majority of all terminals connected to any local area network, are already equipped with very powerful processing devices, the step of upgrading a predetermined one of them with an ATM signalling protocol termination
30 functionality, represents much less impact on the hardware, compared to the processing power that is necessary for implementing this function in the network

termination apparatus. Indeed, the already available processing power in one of these LAN terminals can be used or shared for performing this function. Only a small software module containing the necessary instructions for addressing and triggering the processor for performing this functionality is needed. On the contrary, as already mentioned, implementing the ATM protocol signalling termination functionality in the network termination apparatus, not only requires such a software module but also the processing devices to be installed, thus presenting a much higher cost compared to the solution of the invention which makes use of already installed processing power in local area network terminals.

Another characteristic feature of the present invention is that as an alternative, also the predetermined terminal itself can take the initiative for setting up or releasing a call with a terminal at the ATM side, as is explicitly indicated by claims 3, 16 and 24, or that this terminal may as well be the one to which an ATM terminal wants to set-up a connection or release an existing connection with, as is mentioned by claim 9 and claim 27.

Yet another characteristic feature of the present invention is described method claims 4 and 11, whereby said predetermined terminal is further adapted as is described in claim 19 and whereby said network termination apparatus is further adapted as is described in claim 25.

In this way, since the ATM signalling protocol means included within the predetermined terminal generates ATM messages, which cannot be properly transmitted on a legacy LAN interface means of a local area network, this predetermined terminal includes a first conversion means adapted for converting the ATM messages of the ATM signalling protocol into corresponding legacy LAN messages or LAN frames, and for further transmitting them towards the network termination apparatus .

On the other hand, the network termination apparatus is also to be adapted to distinguish between incoming local area messages, these that are converted ATM signalling protocol messages, for then re-converting them into the original ATM signalling protocol messages for transmission towards the ATM network, as is stated in claim 25.

Yet another characteristic feature of the present invention is mentioned in method claims 6 and 10, whereby the predetermined terminal is further adapted as is described in claims 20 to 22 .

5 In this way, incoming local area network messages consisting of converted ATM signalling protocol messages are re-converted by the first conversion means into the original ATM signalling protocol messages, for further forwarding to the ATM signalling protocol means within the predetermined terminal.

10 In some embodiments, as will be explained more into detail in the descriptive part of this document, the predetermined terminal includes a demultiplexer means since some of the incoming local area messages , such as for instance the connection set-up or release request messages, are directly transmitted towards the ATM signalling protocol means, whereas returning messages of the signalling protocol, in local area network format, in some
15 variants of the method, first have to be directed towards the first conversion means.

The above and other objects and features of the invention will become more apparent and the invention itself will be best understood by referring to the following description of an embodiment taken in conjunction with the
20 accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 schematically depicts the signals transmitted during the procedure for setting up a connection between a first terminal DLAN1, connected to the local area network, and a second terminal DATM connected to the ATM network, the method being initiated from this first terminal connected to the local
25 area network,

Fig. 2 schematically depicts the signals transmitted during the procedure for setting up a connection between a second terminal DATM, connected to the ATM network, and a first terminal DLAN1, connected to the local area network, the method being initiated from the second terminal
30 connected to the ATM network,

Fig. 3 schematically depicts the signals transmitted during the procedure for releasing a connection between a first terminal DLAN1, connected to the local area network, and a second terminal DATM connected to the ATM network, the method being initiated from this first terminal,

5 Fig. 4 schematically depicts the signals transmitted during the procedure for releasing a connection between a first terminal DLAN1, connected to the local area network, and a second terminal DATM connected to the ATM network, the method being initiated from the second terminal connected to the ATM network.

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The present method is used for setting up or releasing a connection between a terminal connected to an ATM network and another terminal connected to a local area network. With local area network is meant, throughout this whole document, any data communication network connecting computers and/or peripherals, and on which some protocols such as Ethernet, RS232, IEEE 15 1394, Firewire, USB, etc. are used for enabling the different computers and equipment to internally communicate with each other.

These local area networks in general are connectionless, meaning that for data communication, no connection needs to be established before data is transmitted from one device or terminal to the other. ATM networks however are connection oriented, meaning that in case one terminal want to communicate with another one, a connection is to be established, before the data or speech can be transmitted. This establishing is performed between a terminal and the ATM network by means of a so-called ATM user-to-network-interface, 20 abbreviated with UNI, signalling protocol, examples of them are the standard International Telecommunications Unity, abbreviated with ITU, signalling protocol Q.2931 or the ATM Forum UNI protocol version 3.0 or 3.1, 4.0 or any subsequent versions.

When such signalling messages from an ATM terminal indicate that a 30 connection with a terminal of the local area network, hereafter abbreviated with LAN, is desired, apart from the connection from the ATM terminal to the ATM

network, also a connection between the ATM network and a network termination apparatus, denoted ANT in Figures 1 to 4, interconnecting the ATM network, denoted by ATM, and the LAN network, denoted by LAN, is to be established. After this step data can be transmitted by the ATM terminal, denoted DATM on
5 Figures 1 to 4, to any terminal of the LAN, being for instance terminal DLAN1 or DLAN3 in these same figures. During the data transmission, the ANT can further route the data towards the desired terminal of the LAN; the total operation thus seemingly resulting in a connection being set up between DATM and DLAN1 or DLAN3. Therefore, although not explicitly correct, throughout this document
10 reference will be made to connections being established between the two terminals DATM and DLAN1 or DLAN3.

In prior art solutions, the connection between the ATM network and the ANT is established by some controller equipment within the ANT, being adapted for terminating an ATM signalling protocol. This means that this network
15 termination apparatus, upon receipt of some ATM signalling protocol messages, transmitted by the ATM network, sent back some appropriate ATM signalling messages towards the ATM network, while during the routing, legacy LAN messages for communication with the LAN were transmitted to the LAN terminals.

For the present invention however, one predetermined terminal of this local area network, in Figures 1 to 4 denoted with DLAN3, is adapted to perform such ATM signalling protocol termination, by means of an ATM signalling protocol means, denoted UNIP, which is included therein. In one embodiment of this ATM signalling protocol means, this device is adapted to receive messages of
25 such an ATM signalling protocol, acts then as a finite state machine as commonly known ATM signalling protocol termination engines, for then again transmitting appropriate next ATM messages of the ATM signalling protocol. In another embodiment, this ATM signalling protocol means can perform the same function, but based on or triggered by legacy LAN incoming messages, which are direct
30 conversions of these ATM signalling messages of this ATM signalling protocol.

Such direct conversions can be realised using for instance the cells-in-frames protocol, but other encapsulation or conversion protocols might be used as well.

In case a terminal of the local area network, for instance terminal DLAN1 on Fig. 1, wants to transmit data to a terminal connected to the ATM network, for instance terminal DATM of Fig. 1, a connection between them is to be established as well, this connection again being split up in two parts : on one hand a connection between the ATM terminal and the ATM network, on the other hand a connection between the ATM network and the network termination apparatus ANT, with a direct routing link between the network termination apparatus ANT and the terminal DLAN1 of the LAN network. The connection between the ATM network and the ANT is established by means of exchanging ATM signalling protocol messages between the ATM network and the predetermined terminal DLAN3 including the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. The establishment or set up of the connection can occur by means of 2 variant methods. By a first variant method, terminal DLAN1 starts transmitting data which include a medium access control address of the destination ATM terminal, DATM. These data are sent towards the network termination apparatus ANT, as was done as described in the referenced prior art document. The network termination apparatus ANT includes means to analyse these incoming data (not shown in the figures), to detect therefrom that indeed a connection is desired with a terminal of the ATM network, upon which detection the network termination apparatus generates a connection set-up request. Such means is already known in the art, and is for instance also briefly referred to in the same referenced prior art patent application. In contrast to the prior art, however, the connection set-up request is now no longer internally treated in the network termination apparatus ANT itself, but is transferred towards the predetermined terminal DLAN3, which includes the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. Since the transmission occurs over the LAN, the connection set-up request message generated by the ANT is a local area network message. The ATM signalling protocol means UNIP of the predetermined terminal DLAN3 is triggered upon receipt of this connection set-up request local area network message, and starts

to transmit back an appropriate ATM signalling protocol messages, for instance a set-up message towards the ANT.

For the second variant of this method, being schematically depicted in Fig. 1, the terminal DLAN1 wanting to set up a connection with DATM, is itself
5 now adapted for generating such a connection set-up request local area message, in Fig. 1 denoted by LANRC1, and to transmit this message towards the predetermined terminal DLAN3. Both actions are performed by means of a first connection request means denoted CRM1 in Fig. 1, and included in DLAN1. Upon receipt of this connection request message LANRC1 by the ATM signalling
10 protocol means UNIP, the latter device will generate and transmit again an appropriate ATM signalling protocol message, denoted ATMMC1 in Fig. 1, towards the ANT. Before this ATM message is transmitted over the LAN, it first has to be translated or transparently converted, from ATM to a local area network protocol such as for instance Ethernet. This conversion takes place within
15 a first conversion device included within the predetermined terminal DLAN3 and in Fig. 1 denoted with CM1. The conversion scheme may for instance consist of the already mentioned the cells-in-frames method. Message ATMMC1 of Fig. 1 is thus converted into a corresponding LAN message LANMC1, which is subsequently delivered via a LAN interface means ILAN of the predetermined
20 terminal, over the LAN, to the network termination apparatus ANT. Since this local area network message LANMC1 is intended for the ATM network, it has to be reconverted again into the original ATM message ATMMC1. This is performed by a second conversion device CM2 included in the network termination apparatus ANT, which then further forwards the original re-converted message
25 ATMMC1 towards the ATM network ATM. This network in its turn on one hand generates the appropriate signalling messages (not shown in Fig. 1), towards the ATM terminal DATM and on the other hand responds to the ANT by transmitting a returning message of this ATM signalling protocol, for instance a call proceeding message. The returning ATM signalling message then follows the
30 opposite way through the second conversion device CM2, getting converted into a returning local area network message , for transmission over the LAN, towards

the predetermined terminal DLAN3. This is again schematically depicted in Fig.1 whereby this returning ATM message is denoted ATMRMC1, its converted corresponding LAN returning message denoted LANRMC1.

Upon arrival of this corresponding local area network returning
5 message LANRMC1 at the LAN interface means ILAN of the predetermined terminal DLAN3, in one variant of the method and of the embodiment of the predetermined terminal, not depicted in Fig. 1, this message will be directly transmitted towards the ATM signalling protocol means, which is adapted to recognise and interpret this message, and to further transmit a following
10 message of the ATM signalling protocol. In another variant of the method and of the embodiment which is depicted in fig. 1, the incoming LAN returning message LANRMC1, consisting of a converted ATM signalling protocol message, is first re-converted within the first conversion means CM1, into the original ATM returning message of the ATM signalling protocol ATMRMC1, for delivery to the UNIP. In
15 this case, a device is included in the predetermined terminal, which is adapted to distinguish amongst incoming LAN messages to the LAN interface means ILAN, which messages have to be forwarded to the first conversion means CM1, and which messages, such as for instance the connection set-up request local area network message LANRC1, can be transmitted directly towards the ATM
20 signalling protocol means. This device is a demultiplexer means, denoted by DM, which includes an incoming terminal DMin, coupled to the LAN interface means ILAN, and which includes a first output terminal, DMout1, coupled to the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP, and a second output terminal DMout2, coupled to the first conversion means CM1. The demultiplexer means DM is using
25 existing identification mechanisms that exist in the protocol that converts the ATM cells into the LAN frames, such as for instance the CIF protocol. Such a demultiplexer means is commonly known by a person skilled in the art and will therefore not be further described.

It is to be remarked that this device is not required in case the
30 converted ATM signalling messages , such as LANRMC1, are directly transmitted towards UNIP, such as by the already mentioned variant of the method, or in

case the requests for setting up a connection, such as LANRC1, should also first be converted into an ATM message by the first conversion means CM1.

Upon receipt of the original returning ATM signalling protocol message ATMRMC1 by the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP, the latter
5 device then responds by transmitting a following ATM message of this signalling protocol, denoted by ATMFMC1 in Fig. 1, which is in principle treated the same way as the ATMMC1 message, thus first converted into a corresponding following local area message LANFMC1, transmitted via the LAN interface means over the local area network to the network termination apparatus ANT,
10 the second conversion device CM2 of which again reconverts this corresponding following LAN message into the original following ATM message of the ATM signalling protocol for setting up the connection, ATMFMC1. The ATM network in its turn will then again respond by transmitting an appropriate returning message, etc., which is not shown anymore in order not to overload the drawing.
15 At the end, when the final ATM signalling message, such as for instance a connection acknowledge message is transmitted by the UNIP, the connection between DLAN1 and DATM is established.

In case DLAN3 itself wants to set up a connection between itself and DATM, either the first variant of the method, as was already explained for the first
20 terminal DLAN1, is used, whereby DLAN3 just starts to transmit data over the LAN to the network termination apparatus ANT. The latter device includes means to recognise that these data of DLAN3 are meant for transmission to DATM, to further generate a connection set-up request local area network message for setting up a connection between DLAN3 and DATM, and to transmit this
25 connection set-up request local area network message to the ATM signalling protocol means of DLAN3. By the second variant of the method, DLAN 3 includes itself a third connection request means CRM3, adapted to generate a request for setting up a connection between itself and DATM, and to transmit this request towards the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. Remark that in this
30 case this connection set-up request is an internal signal within the terminal

DLAN3, and consequently, does not have to be a local area network message since no transmission over the LAN is required.

In case when DLAN1 wants to clear an already established connection between itself and an ATM terminal DATM, again two variants of the method are possible : on one hand, the ANT itself, determines that the connection is to be released, for instance by observing that for a predetermined amount of time, no data is transmitted anymore over this connection. The ANT then is adapted to generate a connection set-up request local area network message for releasing the connection, and to transmit this request to the predetermined terminal DLAN3. By the second variant method, as depicted in Fig. 3, DLAN1 itself generates a connection set-up request local area network message for clearing or releasing the connection, in Fig. 3 denoted by LANRELR1, by means of the first connection request means CRM1, which is further adapted to transmit this LAN message LANRELR1, over the LAN, towards the predetermined terminal DLAN3. This connection release request local area network message is treated within DLAN 3 in a similar way as the connection set-up request local area message LANRC1 shown in Fig. 1 and described in a previous paragraph for setting up the connection : it is first received by the LAN interface means ILAN, and forwarded to the demultiplexer means DM. Therein, it is recognised as a release request message and consequently forwarded via the first output terminal DMout1 of this demultiplexer means, to the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. The latter device, upon receipt of this connection release request local area network message, generates an appropriate ATM message of the ATM signalling protocol, for releasing this connection. This latter ATM message is denoted ATMRELMC1, and is transferred by the UNIP towards the first conversion means CM1, which is adapted to convert this ATM signalling protocol message into a corresponding local area network message LANRELMC1, and to forward this LAN message, via the LAN interface means ILAN and the LAN itself, towards the network termination apparatus ANT. Therein this LAN message is again converted by the second conversion means CM2 into the original ATM signalling protocol message ATMRELMC1, for further forwarding to the ATM network. This

ATM network responds by transmitting on one hand ATM signalling messages DATM (these ATM signalling messages are not shown on Fig. 3) towards the ATM terminal, and on the other hand a returning message of the ATM signalling protocol for releasing the connection is transmitted towards the network

5 termination apparatus ANT. The ATM returning message is denoted ATMRRELMC1. Within this network termination apparatus, this returning ATM signalling protocol message is again converted into a corresponding LAN returning message, denoted LANRRELMC1, for further transmission over the LAN, towards the predetermined terminal DLAN3. Therein the returning LAN

10 message is received by the LAN interface means ILAN, which forwards this message to the input terminal DMin of the demultiplexer means DM. This device is adapted to recognise this returning local area network message LANRRELMC1 as being a converted ATM message of an ATM signalling protocol, and consequently delivers this LAN returning message LANRRELMC1 to its second

15 output terminal DMout2, which is coupled to the first conversion device CM1. The LAN message is consecutively reconverted into the original ATM signalling message ATMRRELMC1, for delivery to the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. Again, upon receipt of this ATM returning message, the UNIP responds by transmitting a following message of the ATM signalling protocol for releasing the

20 connection, in Fig. 3 denoted ATMFRELMC1. This ATM message is treated similar as ATMRRELMC1, namely first converted within CM1 into a corresponding following local area network message LANFRELMC1, transmitted via ILAN over the LAN towards the CM2 of the ANT, which converts this LAN message again to the original ATM following message of the ATM signalling protocol for releasing

25 the connection, ATMFRELMC1. The same steps as already described are repeated until the connection is completely released.

For the predetermined terminal wanting to release an existing connection between itself and a terminal of the ATM network, the same variant methods as described for an arbitrary terminal DLAN1, are used and will

30 consequently not be repeated in this document. The device adapted for

generating a connection release request message, used by a second variant method, is denoted CRM3.

In another case, where as depicted in Fig. 2, an ATM terminal DATM wants to set up a connection to a terminal DLAN1 connected to the LAN, the

5 ATM terminal transmits an ATM connection set-up request message ATMRC2, this message already pertaining to an ATM signalling protocol, to the ATM network ATM. This ATM network, besides transmitting back appropriate signalling messages (not shown on Fig. 2) to the ATM terminal, further tries to

10 establish the connection with the ANT, which will afterwards further perform the routing to DLAN1. The connection between the ATM network and the ANT is set up by the ATM network transmitting ATM signalling protocol messages towards the network termination apparatus ANT. Such a signalling message is denoted ATMMC2 in Fig. 2, and is transparently converted to a LAN message therein by

15 means of the second conversion device CM2, using the same conversion or encapsulation protocol. The second conversion device further transmits the converted message over the LAN towards the predetermined terminal DLAN3. Upon arrival at the LAN interface means ILAN of the predetermined terminal, the LAN message is either directly transmitted towards the UNIP of DLAN3, or either

20 first distinguished and separated from other LAN incoming messages, within a demultiplexer means DM, if this latter device is included in the predetermined terminal, for transmission towards the first conversion means CM1. Remark that indeed for this method, the demultiplexer means is not strictly required, since either all incoming LAN messages to DLAN3 are to be converted within CM1, or are either directly transmitted towards UNIP. Since however, for the already

25 described method whereby a connection is set up upon request of DLAN1, some variants required such a demultiplexing device to be included in DLAN3, allowing to make a distinction incoming LAN messages to this predetermined terminal. For these embodiments of DLAN3 that include such a demultiplexer means DM, all incoming LAN messages, including LANMC2, received via the LAN interface

30 means ILAN, at the input terminal DMin of DM, are separated into two groups, the converted ATM signalling messages of which are transmitted via the second

output terminal DMout2 of the demultiplexer means DM, towards the first conversion means CM1. LANMC2 is further re-converted into the original ATM signalling protocol message ATMMC2, by means of the first conversion device CM1, and delivered to the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. The latter
5 device is adapted to transmit, upon receipt of ATMMC2, a returning ATM signalling protocol message, denoted by ATMRMC2, which is first converted into a corresponding local area network message, LANRMC2, transmitted via the LAN interface means ILAN, over the LAN, towards the network termination apparatus ANT. The second conversion device CM2 of the ANT re-converts the
10 corresponding LAN message LANRMC2 into the original returning ATM signalling protocol message ATMRMC2, for delivery to the ATM network. The latter will again, in its turn then respond by transmitting another following ATM signalling protocol message, ATMFMC2 towards the ANT, the second conversion means CM2 of which again converts this following ATM signalling protocol
15 message into a corresponding following local area network message, LANFMC2, which is, again re-converted within the first conversion means CM1 into the original following ATM signalling protocol message for setting up the connection. These steps are repeated, until the connection between the ATM network and the ANT is established, after which step the data can be appropriately routed towards
20 DLAN1 by means of some routing algorithm , which is however beyond the scope of the invention.

For setting up a connection from DATM to DLAN3, principally the same steps are to be repeated as for the connection between DATM and DLAN1, the only difference being the routing, which is for instance based upon the
25 medium access control address of both terminals, used during the routing step for discrimination both terminals form each other.

If the ATM terminal DATM, wants to release an already established connection between itself and a terminal at the LAN-side, for instance DLAN1 or DLAN3, apart from the connection between DATM and the ATM network, also
30 the connection between the ATM network and the ANT has to be cleared or released. The ATM terminal DATM starts the procedure by transmitting a request

for releasing or clearing the connection between itself and the LAN terminal, by means of a request for release message, in Fig. 4 denoted by ATMRELC2. This message is transmitted by DATM towards the ATM network, after which appropriate ATM signalling messages are again generated by the ATM network, for transmission towards the ATM terminal DATM (these messages are not shown in Fig. 4) whereas an other message is generated for transmission towards the ANT, the latter message being denoted by ATMRELMC2. This message is also first converted within the second conversion device of the ANT into a corresponding LAN message, denoted LANRELMC2, for transmission over the LAN, towards the predetermined terminal DLAN3. The latter receives the LAN message at its LAN interface means ILAN, and either directly transmits it to the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP, or first converts it into the original ATM message within its first conversion device CM1. In case, as also been described previously, a demultiplexer means DM should be present in this predetermined terminal, the LAN message LANRELMC2 is first received at the input terminal DMin of DM, and DM is adapted to distinguish LANRELMC2 from other LAN messages, as being a converted ATM signalling protocol message, for further transmission via its second output terminal DMout2 to the first conversion device CM1. Therein, the LANRELMC2 message is re-converted to the original ATM signalling message ATMRELMC2, and delivered to the ATM signalling protocol means UNIP. The latter device, upon receipt of this message, generates a returning message of this ATM signalling protocol for releasing the connection, this returning message being denoted by ATMRRELMC2. This message is again converted in the first conversion means into a corresponding LAN message denoted LANRRELMC2, for transmission via the LAN interface means ILAN, over the LAN, towards the ANT. The latter again re-converts LANRRELMC2 into the original ATM signalling protocol message ATMRRELMC2, for delivery to the ATM network, after which the whole cycle eventually can start again with a following ATM message of this ATM signalling protocol for releasing the connection, denoted ATMFRELMC2 : ATMFRELMC2 is converted into LANFRELMC2 by the second conversion means, transmitted over the LAN to DLAN3, delivered via

DMout2 of DM to CM1 which re-converts LANFRELMC2 into the original ATMFRELMC2. These steps are then further repeated until the connection is completely released.

Remark that for all described cases the second conversion means

5 CM2 of the network termination apparatus merely acts as a selection, conversion and transmission device, in both directions. For messages received from either the ATM or the LAN side, ATM signalling protocol messages or converted ATM signalling protocol messages are distinguished from other ones, for being transparently converted into corresponding LAN or ATM messages, for delivery

10 to either the predetermined terminal or the ATM network. Compared to the prior art situation, this represents few added functionality, since the conversion between the ATM and the LAN protocol functionality was already incorporated into the ANT in prior art embodiments. A person skilled in the art is able to perform the above described additional functional steps, which are in general

15 realised as software instructions. Since this represents common knowledge at the time of the invention, this will not be further described into detail.

While the principles of the invention have been described above in connection with specific apparatus, it is to be clearly understood that this description is made only by way of example and not as a limitation on the scope

20 of the invention, as defined in the appended claims.